per annum ... IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER

ELEVENTH VOLUME --- NUMBER 536.

THE

Published every Tuesday,

WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFERMS, PER ANNUM!

\$3 IN ADVANCE. Transient advertisements must be paid for in

Boy Advertisements not marked on the manuscript or a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and harged accordingly.

CONSCRIPTION.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,) Near Raleigh, June 26th, 1862.

I. All persons subject to the provisions of the act of J M Baker. Congress entitled "an act further to provide for the Public Defence," approved the 16th of April 1862, and | Benjamin H Hill, known as the Conscription Act, are hereby ordered to John W Lewis. appear at their regular Regimental muster grounds in their respective counties, on the 8th day of July, prox. Edward Sparrow, H. The Conscripts after enrollment are hereby ordered to appear at the Courthouse of their respective counties, on the 15th July, proximo, prepared to pro-

ceed forthwith to this camp of instruction. III. The enrolling officers will have instructions to grant excusptions as prescribed by law, hereto append-

IV. Officers commanding regiments and companies of the Militia of this State, will immediately notify their respective commands, and warn all persons liable to Conscription to comply promptly with the above order,

V. All persons subject to enrollment, who may wish to Volunteer, must join companies in the Confederate 1 Thomas J Foster. service on the 15th April last, according to law; and | 2 Wm R Smith. consequently are prohibited from recruiting or organiz- 3 John P Ralls. ing new companies or regiments, Partizan or Rangers | 4 J L M Curry.

PETER MALLETT. Major and Ass't Adj't Gen'l, P. C. S. A

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUGANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE. RTCHMOND, May 19, 1861.

1. The following act and regulations in reference thereto, are published for the information of all con-

An Act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States.

SEC. 1 The Congress of the Confederate States of | 5 David W Lewis, America do cnact, That all persons who shall be held to be nufit for military service under rules to be pre- 1 Alfred Boyd, scribed by the Secretary of War-all in the service or employ of the Confederate States-all judicial and executive officers of the Confederate or State Governments -the members of both Houses of Congress and the Levisiatures of the several States and their respective officers-all clerks of the officers of the State and 6 T L Burnett, Confederate Governments allowed by law--all engaged in carrying the mails-all ferrymen on post routes-all pitets and persons engaged in the marine service on 2 Charles M Conrad, river and railroad routes of transportation-telegraphic operators and ministers of religion in the regular discharge of ministerial duties-all engaged in working iron mines, furnaces, and foundries-all journey- I John J McRae, man printers actually employed in printing newspapers | 2 S W Clapp, -all presidents and professors of colleges and acade- 3 Reuben Davis. mies, and all teachers having as many as twenty 4 Israel Welch. scholars-superintendents of the public hospitals lunatic asylums, and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the Institutions for the deaf and dumb, and blind-in each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothe- 3 George W Vest, eary in good standing, who is a practical druggist- | 4 A H Conrew, superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, shall be, and are hereby exempted from military 2 Robert R Bridgers. service in the armies of the Confederate States. Ap-

II. By the above act of Congress, the following classes of persons are exempt from enrollment for Justices of the Peace; Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs: 1 W W Boyce,

Clerks and Deputy Clerks, allowed by law; Masters and | 2 W Porcher Miles, Commissioners in Chancery; District and State Attor- 3 M L Bonham, neys; Attorney General; Postmasters and Deputy Postmasters, and Clerks allowed by law; Commissioners of Revenue, and foreigners who have not acquired | 1 J T Heiskeli, domicil in the Confederate States.

III. The following are not exempt: Military Officers not in actual service; persons exempt | 4 E L Gardenshire,

by State laws, but not by the above act; foreigners | 5 H S Foote, who have acquired domicil in the Confederate States. 6 M P Gentry. 1V. No persons other than those expressly named or properly implied in the above act can be exempted, ex- I John A Wilcox. cept by furnishing a substitute, from military service, 2 Peter W Grav. in conformity with regulations already published, 3 Claiborne C Herbert, 6 B F Sexton. (General Orders No. 29,) and such exemption is valid only so long as the said substitute is legally exempt

V. Persons who have furnished substitutes will receive their certificates of exemption from the Captains 2 John R Chambliss, of Companies, or the Commandants of Camps, by 3 James Lyons, whom the substitute have been accepted. Other cer- 4 Roger A Pryor. tificates of exemption will be granted by the enrolling | 5 Thomas S Bocock, officers only, who will receive full instructions in 6 John Goode, Jr, regard to the conditions and mode of exemption. Ap- 7 James P Holcombe, plications for exemption cannot, therefore, be considered by the War Department.

S. COOPER, Adjrand Insp. General.

ATTENTION TO ALL. 200 Reams of Writing Paper,

100,000 Envelopes, Just received at the store of KOOPMANN & PHELPS.

May 27, 1862

Wil., Charlotte & Ruth. Railroad ---WESTERN DIVISION. On and after Monday the 15th instant, the Passenger

excepted) as follows:

and Mail Train will be run on this Road daily (Sunday

GOING WEST.

7 00 A.M.	00 A. M. Charlotta		ARRIVE.		
7 45 " 8 15 " 8 40 "	Tucknsegee, Brevard, Sharon, Lincolnton,	8	43 10 37 00	A. M.	
LEAVE. 1: 00 A. M.	GOING EAST. Lincoluton,	ARRIVE.			Ì
11 23 ··· 11 50 ···	Sharon, Brevard,	11	20	A., M.	

12 17 P. M. Tuckasegce, 12 15 P. M. Charlotte, 1 00

V. A. McBEE. Acting Master of Transportation.

Lincoluton, April 4, 1861

Has constantly on hand WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &C.,

Of the best English and American manufacturers. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Irons, &c., also Hollow-Ware and Salt Pans. Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each. January, 1862

CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President. Alex H Stephens of Georgia, Vice President. J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, Secretary of State. G. W. Randolph, of Virginia, Secretary of War. C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury.

S. R. Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. Thos. H. Watts, of Alabama, Chief of the Department of Justice or Attorney General. J. H. Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST FERMANENT nia shore : CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SENATE.

NORTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

TENNESSEE.

KENTUCKY.

MISSOURI.

Total number, 26.

Robert W Barnwell,

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Louis T Wigfall,

William E Simms.

W S Oldham.

H C Burnett.

John B Clark,

R S Y Peyton.

6 W Chilton,

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6 L M Ager.

7 G W Jones,

9 J D C Adkins,

11 David M Currin.

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14 Albert G Jenkins,

16 Charles W Russell.

15 Robert Johnson,

13 Walter Preston,

10 —— Bullock.

8 Thomas Mences,

6 Thos W Freeman,

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7 David Clopton, 8 James L Pugh, 9 E S Dargan. 5 Francis S Lyon,

ARKANSAS. 2 Grandison D Royster, 4 Thos B Hanly. FLORIDA.

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1 Julian Hartridge, 2 C J Munnerlyn. 3 Hines Holt, 4 A H Kenan,

10 A B Wright. KENTUCKY. 7 H W Bruce, 2 John W Crockett, 8 S S Scott, 3 H E Read. 9 E M Bruce, 10 J W Moore. 4 George W Ewing.

5 J S Chrisman, 11 R J Breckinridge, Jr. 12 John M Elliott. 1 Charles J Villiere.

4 Lucien J Dupre, 5 John F Lewis, 3 Duncan F Kenner, 6 John Perkins, Jr. MISSISSIPPL

I John Hyer, 2 Casper W Bell,

7 Thos A Harris. 6 Thomas S Ashe. 7 James R McLean, 8 William Lander,

3 Owen R Kenan, 4 T D McDowell,

5 Archibald Arrington, 10 A T Davidson.

TENNESSEE.

2 W G Swann, 3 W H Tebbs,

4 Wm B Wright, 5 Malcolm Graham,

9 William Smith, 10 Alex R Boteler, II John B Baldwin,

8 Dan'l C Dejarnette, Total number 107.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA. Z. B. VANCE, Governor. Salary \$3,000 per annum

R H Battle, Secretary to the Governor. Salary, exclusive of fees, \$300. Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State, Salary \$800. Daniel W. Courts, Treasurer. Salary \$2,000. W. R. Richardson, chief clerk to the Treasurer.

Salary \$1,200. C. H. Brogden, Comptroller. Salary \$1,000, Oliver H Perry. Librarian.

The Council of State is composed of the following gentlemen: Council Wooten of Lenoir, President, John W Cunningham of Person, David Murphy of Cumberland. Wm A Ferguson of Bertie, J F Graves of Surry, J J Long of Northampton, W L Hillard of Buncombe

Governor's Aids-David A Barnes, Esq., George LITERARY BOARD-Zeb. B. Vance, President ex complete victories that has yet immortalized the covered with a thick wood, thereby giving protecdon of Wilkes, Wm J Yates of Mecklenburg.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD-Zeb. B Vance, President ex officio; James Fulton of New Hanover, N M Long of Halifax, The General Assembly commences its session on the third Monday of November every alternate year.

VESUVIUS FURNACE

The subscriber informs the public that he is manufacturing Pig Iron at his Furnace in Lincoln county, five miles north of Sharon Station on the Wil., Char. Rutherford Railroad. He is also prepared to cast Machinery, such as Mill Gearing, Thrashing Machine

J. M. SMITH. Vesquins Furnace P. O. July 15, 1862. y-pd

The War.

The Campaign in Maryland. A condensed and correct statement of the opera-

tions of the Confederate Army.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch gives the following statement of affairs from the time the Confederate army first crossed the Potomac into Maryland until it returned to the Virgi-

I proceed to give you a condensed statement of

WINCHESTER, Sept. 20.

near the upper Potomac, within the last few weeks. On Saturday the 6th of September, the Confederate army reached Frederick City, in Maryland. encamping, for the most part, a mile or two southeast of the city, on the side towards Washington. But few forces actually entered Frederick until Tuesday the 9th. On that day and the next, our whole army took up the line of march, passing

through Frederick westward, on the turnpike lead-

ing to Hagerstown. A part of the army proceeded to the latter place. A few days after, one portion crossed the Potomac river at or near Williamsport, and marched to Harper's Ferry via Martinsburg. The yankee forces at the latter place fell back to Harper's Ferry, which place was invested by our forces on both sides of the River. The attack was begun on Sunday the 14th, and on Monday morning the 15th, the entire yankee army capitulated. It was commanded by Gen White. The federal General D S Miles was killed. We took over 11,000 prisoners, 1,000 runaway negroes, 13,000 small arms. 50 to 70 cannon, and a quantity of stores and ammunition. The prisoners were paroled, and the captured negroes, arms, and other property,

sent back to places of safety. On Friday the 12th, (two days after our main army had passed westward from Frederick,) Gen. McClellan approached Frederick with his grand army from the direction of Washington, his first object being the rescue of the federal army at

Harper's Ferry. In this he was completely foiled by the genius of our noble chieftain, Gen. Lee. He had so arranged that Gen. Longstreet, [we think it was D H Hill] with his command, held McClellan in check until the vankee forces at the Ferry had capitulated, and this almost in sight of McClellan!

the Ferry, marched to join him. On Tuesday the 16th of Sept., the two grand about two miles wide, running south from Boons- immediately amputated, and died that night. boro to the Potomac river near Sharpsburg, the

The battle commenced on Tuesday afternoon, was renewed on Wednesday, and continued till the night of that day. At that time Jackson had driven back the enemy's right wing for several pulse of the enemy, although he had his whole miles, while Ilill and Longstreet had also forced force, and we but a portion of ours. The stateback his centre and left-we holding the battle | ment of our loss is absurd. We had hardly that field, but McCtellan still holding a position between the Antietam and the Blue Ridge.

army, with high mountains in his rear.

The battle was one of the hardest fought of the war. The Hon. Alex. Boteler, in a speech made at Winchester, just after his arrival from the army, stated that it was estimated our losses would not exceed in killed, wounded and missing, 5,000, while that of the enemy was estimated at 20,000.

There was no fighting on Thursday. On that night our army crossed, without molestation, and prisoners." in good order, to this side of the river near Shepherdstown. Of the plan for their future movements I know nothing.

The two weeks across the Potomac has been so full of success and glory that every southern heart should feel full of pride and joy. The capture of the whole Harper's Ferry army—the greatest cap- at Sharpsburg on Wednesday. ture of prisoners, &c., ever made at one time on this continent-was sufficient reward for crossing

One word as to the reception of our army on the Maryland side. Many may be disappointed. Recruits came by hundreds, when they were expected by some to have joined us by thousands. Wednesday was the day of the great fight, which But we must take into consideration that the army remained at Frederick but three days; that the whole route through which we passed was that part of the State considered most strongly Union; that even the southern men of that section, before joining our army and risking their all, wished to field of Sunday from the army correspondent of know whether the movement was to be a mere the New York Times: temporary raid or an effort for permanent relief. Even as things were, large numbers were on their way to join our army at the time it left. Since we left, every man who made any show of open welcome to the Confederate army has been arrested by Lincoln's minions.

THE BATTLE AT SHARPSBURG.

The Richmond Enquirer gives the following further particulars of the fight at Sharpburg, Md., on September 16th and 17th :

officio: Arch'd Henderson of Rowan, Jas B Gor- Confederate arms. The ball was opened on Tues- tion to the party in possession, and making the strong, commanded by Gen. McClellan in person, miles from the latter place.

previous night, had not come up. Gens Jack- commanded that position.

son's and Ewell's divisions were thrown to the INCREASING DISTRESS IN THE ENGleft of Gens D H Hill and Longstreet. The enemy advanced between the Antietam and the Sharpsburg and Hagerstown turnpike, and was met by Gen. D. H. Hill's and the left of Gen. Longstreet's divisions, where the conflict raged, extending to our entire left. The enemy was repulsed and held in check; but prior to the arrival of the divisions of McLaws, Anderson and Walker, who had been advanced to support the left wing and centre, as soon as they had crossed the Potomac on the morning of the 17th, that portion of our line was forced back by superior numbers. As soon, however, as these forces could the important events which have occurred on or be brought into action, a severe conflict ensued. The enemy was driven back, our line was restored, and our position maintained during the rest of the

In the afternoon the enemy advanced on our right, where Gen. Jackson's division was posted, and he handsomely maintained his position. The bridge over the Antietam creek was guarded by Gen. Toombs' brigade, which gallantly resisted the approach of the enemy; but their superior numbers enabling them to extend their left, they crossed below the bridge and forced our line back in some confusion. Just at this time, between 3 and 4 P. M., Gen. A. P. Hill, with five of his brigades, having reached the scene of action, drove the enemy immediately back from the position they had taken, and continued the contest until dark, restoring our right and maintaining our ground.

When the battle closed, after having raged furiously during the entire day, we retained possession of the field and the enemy retired to his former position.

Our loss was considerable. Gen. Branch of N. C. and Gen Starke of Miss., were killed, and Gens R H Anderson, Wright, Lawton, Armstead, Ripley and Ransom, wounded, though not dangerously. We learn from persons who left the field, that

Gen Lee held the field on Thursday, and took measures to renew the engagement, but the enemy had disappeared from his front. After removing the wounded and burying the dead, Gen Lee recrossed the Potomac and established his headquarters at or near Shepherdstown.

NORTHERN ACCOUNTS.

From the Richmond Enquirer. killed on Sunday evening, the 14th, in the battle Longstreet then fell back to unite with Jackson near Boonsboro, or South Mountain, as the Yanand A P Hill, who, having finished their job at kees call it. He was shot dead while issuing forget how many, for I own I was too much Charleston Courier, mentions the fact that our soiorders, about 7 P. M.

Gen. Miles, who was struck by a shell, just as armies encountered each other near Sharpsburg he had ordered the white flag to be raised at in Maryland. The scene of conflict was a valley Harper's Ferry, on Monday morning, had his leg

Gen. McClellan has been again disgracing himlatter place being near the Maryland side of the self by false dispatches. He is a mighty hero Potomac, and some miles up the river from Shep- according to his own story, but the falsehoods are herdstown. This valley is divided by the Antie- worthy his Chickahominy fame. The fight at tam creek, which runs down it into the Potomac | South Mountain on Sunday he telegraphs as "a a few miles below Shepherdstown. On the east glorious victory!" and he quotes Gen. Hooker as of the valley and of the Antietam, lay McClellan, authority for saying that Gen. Lee admitted he with the abrupt Blue Ridge mountain behind him. "had been shockingly whipped." And as if Gen. On the west side of the Antietam lay Gen. Lee's Hooker was not enough, he quotes rumor as stating that our loss in that battle was seventeen thousand men.

Now the truth is that General Lee has distinetly said that the battle referred to was a renumber engaged. Surely, McClellan is the last man who can be excused for resorting to rumor. His most chastened dispatches are themselves as reckless as ordinary rumor; what must his rumors be! One of the enemy letter writers says:

own. Altogether we captured two thousand

As there seems to be considerable confusion, even in some of our own papers, as to the time and places of the late battles, we will state them: At Harper's Ferry, on Sunday evening and Monday morning; at the Blue Ridge or South Mountain Passes, near Boonesborough, on Sunday; and

After the battle near Boonesborough closed, his forces the same night to Sharpsburg. On Monday McClellan slowly followed. There was no fighting on that day, and none the next except a short and harmless cannonade in the afternoon. lasted until night. The next morning the enemy had retired, abandoning to us the battle-field.

THE MOUNTAIN BATTLE. We copy the following description of the battle

Hagerstown passes. The Gap is distant from thre before applying to the Relief Committee. Middletown about three miles, and from Frederick twelve miles. Boonsboro, the pext important town to Middletown on the turnpike, is two miles the claimants, amounts only to 1s. 6d. a head per from the Gap on the other side of the mountains. week. Many, of course, are living for less. The The mountains in the vicinity of the Gap are steep 1s. Gd. is not given in money, the Relief Commitand rugged, and rendered difficult to ascend un- tee distributing their bounty in bread, soup and less by the ordinary thoroughfares, on account of coffee." We have the gratification of being able to an- numerous ledges and loose rocks which afford no nounce that the battle resulted in one of the most permanent foothold. From base to top they are day evening, the 16th, about six o'clock, all of our progress of the attacking force doubly hazardous. available force, about sixty thousand strong, com- Bolivar, a village boasting of six or eight dwellmanded by Gen. Robt. E. Lee in person, and the ings, is situated on the main road, between Mid-

assembled on our left. They advanced in three the better. The nearer we approached the mounthe wealthier classes of society. compact lines. The divisions of Generals R H tains, the more successfully could the enemy bring

tate xilinar

LISH MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS. The London Times has been sending a special correspondent into the manufacturing districts to ascertain the truth in regard to the suffering and privation there, growing out of a stoppage of trade, consequent upon the American war, the loss of the cotton supply, &c. His first report appeared in the Times of the 26th ult. From him we learn that-

" In Preston alone there are 23,000 persons receiving parochial and charitable relief. The population is only 83,000, so that more than one- only 90,000 bales more than it was at this time fourth are steeped to the lips in misery. In addition to the 23,000, there are thousands endeavor- 1861. From no other source can the deficiency ing to subsist on half-wages, or less than one-half. Half-time does not imply half-pay, for the use of Surat cotton renders it impossible for the hands to earn their customary wages. The amount lost to the operatives by the failure of employment is calculated at £13,000 a week. The slight compensation to the suffering amounts to little more than £1,000 a week; so that, in point of fact, £1 is made to do the duty of £13.

"In one court I found a poor woman with three children, whose husband had three days' parish work and an extra relief of 3s., in all 6s. a week for the five. All their furniture was gone but a table and two chairs, and all five slept in one bed, which was placed in a dark hole with not a ray of light finding its way into it-such as we should hardly think too good to store coals in. All their ing the autumn and winter months, from October clothes had been pawned, and most bitterly of all to February next." did the poor woman lament a good black suit of her husbond which was "in" for 10s., and which they could never hope to "redeem,"

week or 24d. a day for each.

before my eyes for many a day to come. It was a acceptable to Americans; but says: 'Surely, the little low stone-floored room, its only furniture a idea of friendly meditation may be entertained table, a stool and a bed. On the bed was stretched | without any derogation of national dignity." It an object-I could not tell whether it was a man argues that there are only two alternatives to issue or a woman-worn to the bone, a very skeleton; out of the war-either the utter extermination of in fact, her body covered with putrid sores, with one of the parties to it, or some form of accommodanot a rag on her, literally naked but for the coarse | tien and compromise between the contending sides. sheet which was spread over her. The bed on It asks: "Is it not better to have recourse to the which she lay was a rough brown sacking stuffed latter at once, before the feelings of the North and with a handful of straw. She had lain there I | South become hopelessly inflamed with the most don't know how long; her husband had lain there | bitter animosity and vengeance?" Late Northern papers state that Gen. Reno was before her and died on the same ped. She was the mother of two girls, factory operatives, who earned or were relieved with a few shillings-I shocked at what I saw to listen to figures.

the bare boards. vide for old age and infirmity. There was no people, and he's stayed so long it's no more'n right difficulty in finding plenty of these. At one he should pay for his board. I don't want him to house I visited a young couple, not long married, go round in his bar legs any more'n he wants to; "I estimate that two thousand will cover the had both been out of work for some time, and exchange is no robbery," replied the officer, "and list of our casualties. I think that the enemy's when their savings were exhausted they had at last as you have no shoes and a mighty poor pair of loss in killed and wounded will not exceed our applied to the parish. Their present income was pants, I reckon you had better help yourself."

> Relief Committee; but, living with their parents, exchange." they had no rent to pay. In the next house there were four grown-up people living, whose united incomes amounted to 9s., out of which they had to pay 2s. rent.

"Little further on I came on an overseer with Gen. Lee, as we have heretofore stated, withdrew a family of five children. His salary had been 39s. a week, and though he had been out of work more than a twelvemonth, he had managed to struggle on until about a fortnight ago, when, all his resources being exhausted, he had been compelled to apply for relief, and was now receiving. from one source or another, about 9s. a week.

them over twenty-one years of age-one employed evidence of their Unionism, they told the truth in half time, the other receiving relief-had among every instance. The citizens of Frederick City, them 4s. 6d. a week.

A highly respectable reed-hook maker-whose

wife cried bitterly as she told me her story—is

earning, with the aid of one of her boys, 7s. a "The Rebel position was on the sides and summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains, on each side of week, which has to keep four of them, by dredgthe Gap known as Frog Gap, through which the ing stones from the bed of the river. They had main road, or the turnpike from Middletown to pawned all their clothes and much of their furniparish and half-time, when distributed amongst all

The cotton question is discussed by the London Daily News in a desponding spirit. It says:

coming extinguished, and these exports have con- would be the first to swing its hat for the new-comer sequently risen during the past week no less than and help Abraham with a hearty kick into the 4d. to 5d. per pound. For the future American obscurity of private life. That there will be enemy about one hundred and fifty thousand dietown and the Gap, and about one and a half cotton, as being quite a "fancy" article, will com- conspiracy in the North some day or other to mand a "fancy" price—indeed, just such a price depose the Washington despot, we do not doubt,
The early position of the Union army, or as the limited number of holders may choose to On the afternoon of Tuesday the 16th, the ene- where the line of battle was first formed, was on demand for it. Accordingly an interesting revo- disasters, which inevitably awaits the profligate my opened a light artillery fire on our position. a piece of rising ground on the right and left of lution is taking place in the manufacture. Amer. Administration of the United States, cannot fai Early Wednesday morning it was renewed more the main road, between Bolivar and the moun- ican cotton passes out of consumption, and the to bring his demented subjects to their senses vigorously, and large masses of the enemy, who tains. As the day advanced and our forces moved small quantity remaining will be husbanded and Their only road to deliverance lies in the over had crossed the Antictam creek above our position, forward, the position was changed, but never for used only in those fine articles which are worn by throw of the cabal which is exhausting them of

Anderson, McLaws, A P Hill and Walker, who his artillery to bear on our columns. No matter chiefly entering into consumption—cannot be none but men whose reason had been completely were expected to have joined Gen. Lee on the what position we held, the Blue Ridge mountains worked into the finer sorts of yarns and goods; driven from its throne by furious passions would before it will become available for them its quality | ever have attempted.

must be greatly improved. It is very suitable however, to coarse fabrics, and with coarse fabrics we must be content until such time as America sends her produce here again, or the cotton of other countries improves in quality as well as in

"We have shown how small is the present stock of cotton, and, looking to the immediate

future, the prospect is gloomy in the extreme.

Chief reliance is placed upon the supply of Surat sorts, but it is not by any means encouraging to find that the total quantity from this source now affoat and on the way to England is last year, being 390,000 bales against 300,000 in now indicated be made up, save with time .-Assuming that the American crop is not released, and allowing for the probable supplies from every other quarter, competent authorities estimate that during the next six months there will be only sufficient cotton to admit of the operatives having two days' work a week, and this is upon the supposition that not a single bale will remain in stock

at the end of that period. The latter anticipation, of course, will not be literally fulfilled, but there is too much reason to apprehend, as we have already hinted, that the pressure on the cotton manufacturing districts will become yet more intense. A well known Mauchester firm have given public expression to an opinion that its severity will be the greatest dur-

The Peace Society of London has issued an address to the people of the United States, urging "Another family of six people, in the same that the time has come when an attempt should be court had to live on 8s. a week, that is, 1s. 2d. per | made to arrest the destructive conflict that is now being carried on. It deprecates any interference "In another house, I saw a sight which will be with American affairs, but such as would prove

INCIDENTS.

"Personne," the army correspondent of the diers were in the habit of supplying their own ur-"Even among a somewhat better class the suf. | gent want of shoes &c., by stripping them from fering is hardly less extreme, and sad were the the feet of the dead yankees, who certainly had tales to which I had to listen of the gradual no further use for them. Personne says, "If you descent from comfort to utter destitution. In one | could see our bare-footed and ragged men, you little house, huddled all together, was a family of might think there was even a virtue in stealing eleven, all of which had been twenty-eight weeks from a defunct enemy." And he adds: "Among out of work, and for fifteen of these they had ex- the amusing occurrences of this kind, it is related isted on something less than 1s. per head. The of a soldier belonging to the Eight Alabama Regi-Relief Committee had just raised their pittance to ment, that he found a yankee in the woods, but 16s. for the eleven. Before the bad times the being separated from his regiment, did not know family earnings had been about £3 15s., and they what to do with him. While soliloquizing, the had had to part with nearly all their furniture. officer who gave me the incident rode by, and his A man, his wife, three daughters and two sons advice being asked, he told the soldier he had bethad only one bed among them, and only a dirty | ter let the prisoner go. "Well," said the Alabamblanket and a dirty quilt, one to be under and the ian, "I reckon I will; but look here, yankee, you other over them. Of course the childen slept on | can't leave till you've given me some of them good clothes. Strip! I want your boots and breech-

"But perhaps the strongest illustrations of the es." The yankee protested against any such indiglistress actually chargeable on the present crisis | nity, and appealed to the officer to protect him. are the cases of respectable men who have hitherto | The Alabamian also plead his cause. "Here's this kept themselves in comfort and endeavored to pro- fellow," said he, "come down here a robbing of our who between them had earned £2 a week. They and I mean to give him my old clothes." "A fair exactly 5s 6d a week, out of which their rent "Now, yankee, you hear what the bose says, do was 2s. 7d., leaving them 3s. a week for sub- yer; off with your traps and let's trade.' The last thing my friend saw, as he rode away, was the "Another young couple had 2s. a week from the two worthies, in their "bar legs," stripping for an

A correspondent of the Washington Star, speaking of the conduct of some of the people of Maryland after the Confederate Army withdrew

from Frederick City, says: "That there exists a strong Union sentiment in Maryland, Capt. David says that there can be no doubt. After the rebel army left, and the Federal army had entered, farmers came in voluntarily from all sections of the country around, and gave information as to the whereabouts of the Con-"An old woman and two daughters, both of federates .- That was more to the point, and best too, made preparations to receive and entertain the Federal soldiers to the best of their ability, and spread before them such food as they had, and had water ready to allay their thirst. All the stores that had been closed on the approach of the Secession Army were opened to the Unionists, and the only question that appeared to concern the people was whether the Union army was strong The average amount derived from charity, the enough to prevent the Secessionists from retaking the place.

> [We do not think Maryland will ever belong to the Confederacy, and there's no use of fussing about it.

A CONSPIRACY -The New York Herald has discovered a conspiracy among politicians of the Abolition stamp to depose the virtuous and patriotic Lincoln, and place John C. Fremont at the head of affairs. We venture to predict, that "The supply of American cotton is rapidly be- if they could succeed in their purpose the Herald their blood and treasure to carry on a scheme The cotton of Surat-the description now subjugation, which is impracticable, and which